

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY

COMFORTABLY QUARTERED AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

In the Course of an Interview Gives His Views Upon Men and Measures Affecting Ireland.

New York, September 27.—The Tribune publishes the following interview with Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is stopping at the Hoffman House:

The first callers who received after Mr. McCarthy's departure were J. P. Farrell, president of the Home Rule Club, known as "the little Napoleon" of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association, and John McDermott, of Omaha. He was accompanied on the trip by Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Prasad, who will remain with him during his stay here. Mr. Prasad and Mr. McCarthy are joint authors of a novel called *The Right Honorable*, published in England last year, and were at work together during the voyage on another entitled *The Ladies' Gallery*, which will treat of politics and social life, and is nearly ready for the printers. Mr. McCarthy greeted a Tribune reporter who called on him cordially, and spoke freely on the present condition of the Irish question and the prospects of home rule.

"The Irish people," he said, "are thoroughly satisfied with the condition of affairs as regards home rule, and believe that the present government has been accomplished in the line of self government for Ireland within the last few years than in any previous fifty years of the country's history. They do not look upon the division on Gladstone's bill as a defeat for home rule."

"But there was a majority large enough to prevent the Irish having their Parliament re-established in Dublin," the reporter suggested.

"Of course," said Mr. McCarthy, laughing; "but what strikes us is that whereas eight years ago only a small handful of men were willing to support the home rule question seriously in the House of Commons, now there is the solid fact that 311 men with Gladstone at their head proclaimed their adhesion to the measure and voted for it. My countrymen, therefore, are perfectly satisfied for the present, because they feel assured that home rule will come as certainly as that tomorrow's sun will rise."

"You are not a member of Parliament at present?"

"Well," he replied, with a smile, "technically I am not; but, as a matter of plain justice, I am the legally elected representative of the borough of Londonderry. True, Mr. Charles E. Lewis, my English opponent, holds the seat, having defeated me by three votes. I have petitioned against his return, and the case will be heard on October 26th, with T. M. Healy, ex-member for Monaghan, as my counsel. I claim that Mr. Lewis received many fraudulent votes owing to the personation of voters and the voting of many who were under age, which was permitted by the returning officer, an Orangeman and Tory; also, that many of my opponents were intimidated and undue influence exercised toward them. I am quite confident that Lewis will be unseated, and that the seat will be declared as lawfully belonging to me or else a new election ordered."

"What about the petition against Mr. Sexton's return for West Belfast?"

"In that case a new election is asked for, not the seat claimed. It will come to nothing, though. Sexton is quite safe. It is a most magnificent victory and the Orangemen, notwithstanding all their bluster, will come to recognize this—have recognized it, in fact, though they have adopted means quite barbarous and cruel to let the world know how angry they are."

"Do you attribute the riots altogether to Sexton's victory?"

"No, not Lord Randolph Churchill prepared them and moved them on by the fiery and distinctly lawless speeches he delivered in Belfast. Still, it is not the decent Orangemen, but that terrible, ferocious, rowdy action of the organization that are committing these outrages against their unoffending neighbors. These very riots are an indication that the Orangemen took a better measure of the situation than the London newspapers, which raised a wild outcry over the defeat of home rule, while the Orangemen raised a howl of fury at their defeat in West Belfast. This shows plainly how greatly the cause is advanced."

"How do you account for the prolongation of the riots?"

"Because the administration of the law is in the hands of the Orange party, and the magistracy sympathizes largely with their brethren. Will you be surprised to know that the Orangemen, that body of 6000 men that you hear of marching every day through the streets of Belfast in solid array and in defiance of all law, a terror to the peaceable inhabitants, are ship builders in the employment of Sir E. Harland, the Mayor of the city? Why, do you see, if he loves law and order, permit his men to go to provoke riot and bloodshed? These riots would have been put down long ago if John Morley had continued as Chief Secretary in Dublin Castle."

"When questioned as to the effect upon the people of the arrest of Father Faby, and his being sent to Galway Jail for six months on a charge of alleged intimidation of a landlord at Woodford, where the peasantry were offering resistance to the most determined kind to the police and soldiers who were helping the landlord to evict scores of families from their homes, Mr. McCarthy seemed surprised and said that was the first knowledge he had received of the affair."

"I am certain," he continued, "that it will have a terrible effect upon the temper of the people, just as the arrest of Father Sheehy and Father Feehan during the Forster coercion act did."

"There is a rumor that the National League will be suppressed."

"I doubt very much whether even Churchill will agree to so extreme a step. There are practically no outrages in Ireland save those provoked by the officers of the law. In proof of this you must have noticed that since Gen. Sir R. Buller went to Kerry with the pretended design of putting down outrages, more outrages have been committed in a month than in several months before. It was the same, you remember, with the Fenian party. Their foul murders were committed at a time when the late Chief Secretary Forster's coercion act was in full swing and when he was honest in having all the assassins and 'evil-doers' under lock and key. Coercion by force, crime, and in face of the fact that it must excite persons of all ages and common sense how it is that the English Government will persist in it. I hope for their own sake even more than for the sake of Ireland that they won't be-got it again on a large scale, as they have

commented it in Kerry on a small scale."

"How was the convention of the Irish National League in Chicago regarded beyond the water?"

"With dismay by the anti-home rulers, who prophesied all sorts of division and disruption; with delight by all members of our party at the harmonious which prevailed."

"Why is Matthew Arnold opposed to home rule?"

"That is what we all want to know," said Mr. McCarthy, laughing. "He is an apostle of sweetness and light, but seems to have a very poor knowledge of politics. Is there any special observation of his that you refer to?"

"Well," replied the reporter, "Matthew Arnold said himself that the fact that five-sixths of the Irish people demanded self government was one of the strongest reasons why they should have it."

"You are, I think, very droll, indeed," said Mr. McCarthy, as he laughed heartily. "I believe he did say that. It was a strange statement, but it condemns itself. Why, you could not have any government at all if the majority were not permitted to rule. Mr. Arnold is a charming, a captivating man, an exquisite poet, delicate and refined, but he is capable of exciting a smile when he ventures into politics and tells what ought to be done."

"What was the opinion in England of Mr. Gladstone's speech on home rule?"

"The fact is that in England very little is known of American affairs. I know Mr. Blaine and regard him as a great man, a man of wonderful eloquence and of powerful intellect."

"Will Mr. Gladstone live to see the Irish question settled?"

"I believe he will," Mr. Clarke, his physician, says he has a strong life for several years yet. I hope he will live to see home rule in Ireland, but I think it is the Tories who will carry it."

"Will the home rule become a battle for the land question is settled?"

"Judging by the overwhelming evidence of the land question, I think it will, and that within two years. Then will follow a settlement of the land question by an Irish Parliament, when it is doubtful whether the landlords will obtain as favorable terms as those which Mr. Gladstone offered."

"You asked what he thought of the attitude of the Irish people and of those of the race who have been sending penitentiary aid to them from this side of the sea, Mr. McCarthy was of the opinion that it would be peaceful and subject to the control of the law, and that the great progress that has been made under Mr. Parnell's leadership; they see that home rule is now within their very reach, and that we shall have a Parliament in Dublin within two years."

"McCarthy will deliver the first of his series of lectures in this country in the Academy of Music, October 4th, proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the earthquake victims in Charleston. Patrick Ford is chairman of the Lecture Committee, and Levi F. Morton treasurer."

OCTOBER.

October comes across the hill
Like some light about, she is so still,
Though her feet are as light as air,
And through the floating thistle-down
Her trailing, brief-tangled gown
Gleams like a crimson ray.
The crickets in the stubble chime:
Lanterns flash out at milking time:
The day's last rustle:
The wail of the dim distance tries:
A film is over the blue sky,
A spell the river mutes.

The golden-rod fades in the sun;
The poplar's greenest leaf is spun
Award the drooping sedge;
The nuts drop softly from their burrs:
No bird-song the dim distance tries:
A blight is on the hedge.
But filled with fair content is she,
As if no frost could ever be,
To dim brown eyes of later;
And much she knows of fair folk
That once beneath the spreading oak
With tinkling mirth and bluster
She listened when the dusky eve
Step softly on the fallen leaves.
As if for message cheering
And the music that she can hear,
Beyond November grim and drear,
The foot of Christmas nearing.
—Susan Hartley, in *St. Nicholas* for October.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARK.

The Coming Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, October 19th to 29th.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

BATESVILLE, ARK., September 28.—I send you for publication the following announcement just issued by the managers of the Independence County Fair:

The premium list for the Seventh Annual Fair of Independence County has been distributed, and persons not having received a copy who desire to examine the list will be mailed one free on application to the secretary, Ed M. Dickinson, the Executive Committee, the Batesville Guard or the *North Arkansas Pilot*. The fair will be opened October 19th at 10 o'clock a.m., and continue for four days. It opens under more favorable prospects than ever before. The list is full, complete and liberal, amounting in round numbers to \$3000.

The grounds and buildings will be in excellent order, the race tracks in fine condition, and every arrangement made for the accommodation of stock of every kind.

A part of the grounds has been set apart for the purpose of private and fee-farmers of manufacturing goods, merchandise, farm products, etc., and any person or firm, upon application to the Executive Committee, can get all the necessary space. Some of Batesville's energetic and enterprising business men have already secured space and will commence immediately the erection of their buildings, and contemplate making fine displays.

The association would be pleased to see every manufacturing interest within the State represented, and especially the leading lines of business of every kind in the adjoining and neighboring counties. All are invited and promised round.

The feature of the first day will be a grand barbecue on the grounds. The gate fee—25 cents—is good for a day inside the grounds and dinner included.

Arrangements are made to feed 5000 people.

On the night of the second day there will be a grand display of fireworks on the streets of Batesville—a thing entirely new in these parts. This will be a night well worth seeing.

On the third night the L. O. O. F. will give a grand dress ball at the Arlington Hotel, where those fond of "tripping the fantastic" are assured of a most enjoyable evening.

On each day there will be interesting trotting and running races, and on the last day an old-fashioned "tournament" that will be exciting and interesting.

Vanderbilt's New Steel Cruiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 28.—Harlan & Hollingsworth, ship builders, at Wilmington, Del., state that the new steel cruiser, ordered by William K. Vanderbilt, will be launched October 2d. It is stated that the price thus far paid the company is \$50,000, but that this will not cover the whole expense.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

WRITTEN MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR THE DOOMED MEN.

The Points Brought Forward by Defendants' Counsel—Expect to Impeach a Juror.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 28.—The written motion for a new trial in behalf of the doomed anarchists, and the several affidavits in support of it, were taken to the State's Attorney today. The motion cites the following to sustain the motion:

1. The verdict in said case is contrary to the law and evidence.

2. There is no evidence in the record supporting or justifying said verdict.

3. The Court erred in giving the several instructions asked and given on behalf of the people.

4. The Court erred in refusing to give the several instructions which were asked on behalf of the defendant and refused by the Court.

5. The Court erred in admitting improper, incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial testimony offered on behalf of the people.

6. The Court erred in excluding certain testimony offered in behalf of said defendants.

7. The trial of the said cause was not had before, nor was the verdict therein rendered by an impartial jury.

8. There was misconduct upon the part of the officers of the law in the selection and summoning of the jurors in said cause, so that the person summoned under the various special venire issued in said cause were not impartial jurors, but were with special reference to their known or supposed prejudices against the defendants, and for the purpose of insuring a conviction of the defendants in said cause.

9. There is newly discovered evidence touching the issues involved in the said cause.

10. The closing argument of the State's Attorney was improper in its statement of subterfuge matters not in evidence, in its appeals to the prejudices and passions of the jury, in its misstatements of the issues and in its abusive and insulting remarks directed at the jurors, and in its attempt to lead the jury and prevent a fair and impartial verdict.

11. The Court erred in its several rulings as to the qualifications of jurors and their competency and in refusing to allow defendants to ask of the jurors certain questions proposed to be put to them, and also in allowing to the State more than twenty pre-emptory challenges in the cause.

12. The Court erred in modifying the instructions asked in behalf of the defendants.

13. The Court erred in overruling the motion of defendants, Spies, Schwab, Fielden and Neebe, for a separate trial.

There were eight affidavits filed in support of the motion.

John Sorrell made affidavit that he was not an anarchist, and that on one Sunday morning following the 4th of May he had heard Juror Randall say, in reference to Spies, Fischer, Fielden, Parsons and others, that they ought to be hung.

The defendants themselves set forth jointly that since their trial certain evidence—such as the affidavits of Deluse and reports of opinions expressed by the jurors—has come to their knowledge and they will be better prepared for a second defense.

John Philip Deluse, a saloon keeper at Indianapolis, whose story was printed in the papers at the time he first made it public, asserts and swears that at 7 o'clock on a morning in May, of this year, an unknown man wearing a moustache and dressed in dark clothes came to his place, and telling a small sachel on the bar asked for a drink. Taking his whiskey, the customer said he came from New York and was on his way to Chicago.

Speaking briefly about the pending labor troubles, the stranger closed with the remark that the saloon keeper would shortly hear of trouble in Chicago. Pointing to his sachel, he continued: "I have got something in here that will work. Turn out the door as he departed the unknown emphasized, 'You will hear of it soon.'"

Shortly following this episode, the news of the hay market tragedy reached Deluse. The deponent appeals to a certain Oscar Spuh as a witness to this strange conversation, and this individual follows in an affidavit to the truth of the statement.

Jacob L. Bieler, of Indianapolis, testifies that he heard Spuh tell on last Saturday of the incident with Deluse's strange customer back in May.

Thomas J. Morgan, a reputed socialist, declares that he has seen the deponent, and that he has seen the deponent in the door as he departed the unknown emphasized, 'You will hear of it soon.'"

Morgan swears that Denker made this statement at Woodlawn on May 5th in a dispute concerning a certain portrait of Spies in a daily newspaper and its resemblance to the original.

Thomas S. Morgan, son of the foregoing deponent, upholds the truth of his father's affidavit.

The counsel for the defense promise an affidavit an early date impeaching Juror Cole.

State's Attorney Grinnell, in speaking of the motion, said the impeachment of the jurors will not avail, and that the Deluse affidavit, which is the main point of the evidence, is little more than a bomb.

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